mercial and industrial fair is more than made up by the greater emphasis it is laying on the practical promotion of the country's trade and industries by encouraging sales of articles exhibited. During the years 1932—1935, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has taken advantage of the yearly carnival celebrations to present to the public a practical demonstration of the commercial and industrial possibilities of the Philippines and of the work that the Bureaus under it are doing for the economic development of the country.

The center of carnival life is the auditorium. This is a huge open-air dance-floor surrounded by tiers of boxes. The nightly balls are lively. The pageantry is elaborate. But costumes are not worn as much as formerly. Thousands of couples dance together to the strains of music furnished by the famous Constabulary Band and other musical organizations. The Carnival is one great dance, a thousand *fiestas* combined in one.

For sixteen glorious days and nights the frolic will go on. Then comes a chance to catch up on needed sleep and to replenish a depleted bank account.

On a smaller scale carnivals are held in Iloilo, Cebu, and other provinces. Not all are financially successful. Nevertheless, they are popular with the people, who love to dance and to have a good time.

Annually every municipality celebrates the anniversary of its patron saint. It is signalized by an impressive high mass in the morning and a brilliant religious procession in the eve-

ning.

The celebration has its lighter side. It is a home-coming
and town-visiting day, a miniature carnival, and a town *fiesta*

[9] **Section read by Representative Serafin Marabut, Secretary-Treasurer of the Philippine Carnival Association.**